## MANT NEW PLATS ALMOST READY TO START THE NEW SEASON.

Three Stock Companies to Make a Begin-ning This Week-Numerous Openings Appointed for Next Week-The Good Current Bills at the End of the Summer Term. The Columbus Theatre will be opened for the new season to-morrow night. The experi-ment made at that Harlem house last spring

with a stock company at half Broadway prices provided satisfactory amusement, and it appears that it was commercially profitable, too, as Mordaunt & Block, the managing firm, will continue there with the same method. The sele start was to have been made last night, but the illness of an actress caused a brief postponement. The standard Robertson postponement. The standard Robertson comedy, "Caste," will be acted during the first The names given indicate a capable organization, and there is good reason to expect a series of adequate revivals of old plays. rith now and then, perhaps, a new one. Daly's will again be devoted, for a while at

least, to the kind of plays classed as musical comedies. On Thursday night "The Runatation from London, and it is understood that the mounting will be an exact and sightly counterpart of that which has been seen there Virginia Earle, James T. Powers and severa to see the performance in order that they might get the points at first hand.

Murray Hill will open next Saturday night under the stock system. A compan has been formed by Henry V. Donnelly, who says that he will give a succession of wellknown plays with competent casts and at very low prices of admission. There will be daily matinées, and the bill will be changed every Monday. This theatre is situated favorable for such a venture, as it is accessible by trollar travel from all parts of the city.

The Bostonians now go to Manhattan Beach to present "The Serenade." Helen Bertram, lately from stage service in London, will have the role of the dancing girl, formerly assigned to Alice Nielson, and William Broderick will appear as the counterfeit friar in place of Eugene Cowles. In other respects the company is the same as before, with Mr. Barnabee, Miss Davis, Mr. Philp, Mr. Frothingham, and Mr. McDonald again conspicuously employed The Bostonians will be the last of the sea comic opera visitors at the beach. The Pain fireworks remain timely as well as resplen dent, as the popular elation at the close of the war sharpens the interest in the naval events illustrated. The latest event at Manila is honored with new pyrotechnic displays. The concerts by Herbert's band will be continued. Mr. Herbert says he may organize a sym-

phony orchestra for New York next winter. The only outdoor concerts in town, except the free ones in the public parks, are those of the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra on the roof of the Madison Square Garden. "While appreciating the necessity of giving light and bright music at this season of the year," Conductor Schmitt says, "I nevertheless do not depart from a good artistic standing in making up my programmes."

The big arena of the Madison Square Garden remains a lake, on which "Our Naval Victories" is performed twice a day with minia-

ture cruisers and battleships.
Under a month's headway, "Yankee Doodle Dandy" is running along at the Casino, and seems likely to do so for a long time. One of its new sights is Clara Betz, an artist's model, who poses in a semblance of nudity in the scene where artists are represented at work. So Edna Wallace, whose disclosure of herself eclipsed that which Madge Lessing had made on that stage, is in turn overshadowed in au-dacity of exposure. Mr. Seabrooke and Mr. Jones have new verses in their comic songs.

prospered thus far at the Academy of Music. partly because the people are hungry for the strical food and quite as much be New England drama has not yet palled upon sixty-fifth birthday last week. Perhaps that

The revival of "The Old Homestead"

fact has served to renew his vim. It is sure that he has never danced more nimbly in that comic quadrille than he does now.

The second of the summer's extravaganess at Bergen Beach, "Young Miss Cuba," will last to the end of the month. But changes are made weekly in the vaudeville of which it is largely composed. This resort has used the motto. "A respectable place for respectable people" since it was opened, and all accounts agree that good order has been maintained. While the stage show is of the light and trivial kind, there is no offence in it.

The Star will devote this week to "A Hired Girl," one of last season's Bianey farces, a briskly hilarious and roughly active piece of caricature. This theatre will divide its time between melodrams and farce this season, as hitherto. Keogh & Davis, makers of many such plays, have no less than eight in preparation, and, as the Star is their New York house, we may expect to see most of these popular soncoctions in due course.

The People's has a war drams ready for tomorrow night, and it is one that is calculated to rouse Bowery audiences. It is entitled "Gettysburg," and its most exciting episode to a depletion of the famous charge by Pickett's division. The piece has just about the familiar set of characters demanded by the multi-far set of characters demanded by come as well as eerious.

Most of our theatres will be open on or before the first day of September, and the small remainder before the ensuing week is over. The Empire will begin a week from to-more row with William Gillette in "Too Much Johnson," to be followed quickly by "Secret Service." Ida Conquest will be the leading actreas with Mr. Gillette, and the casts will be the same as they were in London. John Drew will come next with "The Liar," and after that Charles Frohman's stock company. probably in "Phroso" Jessie Millward the successor of Viola Allen in that organization. has arrived from England, where she is prime favorite. We have had her here with Irving. During the long London run of the Empire's first drama, "The Girl I Left Behind Me," she was its heroine, while the late William Terriss was the hero.

The American will have a second season with a musical stock company, the organization known as the Castle Square, a name serived from the Boston theatre in which it began, Southwell & Kingabury, the managers, say that an increased number of grand operas will be given, in deference to what has seemed to be the wish of the audiences, and this has necessitated a stronger corps of singers. The list will include Grace Golden, Yvonne de Tre ville. Villa Knox, Lizzie Macnichol, Attalie Claire, Grace Romaine, Gertrude Quinlan Alice Campbell. Rose Leighton, Joseph F. Sheehan, William G. Stewart, Raymond Hitchcock, Henry L. Chase, Frank Moulan and Fred Urban, with E. P. Temple as stage manager and A. Liesegang as musical director. To meet the additional expenses the prices will range up to a dollar at night, but a large proportion of the seats will be as cheap as

er.
The Fourteenth Street will invite its first au-

The Fourteenth Street will invite its first audience of the new season to see "Devil's Island" a week from Monday night. The play has been widely exploited as a dramatization of the Dreyfus case. A good cast is antounced and a promise is made that one of the scenes, that of a sinking Island, will be ultra-sensational. J. Westey Hosenquest remains the manager of this house, and he will have a succession of travelling companies interspersed with original productions.

The Harlem Opera House, still in the hands of George A. Blumenthal, has been considerably brightened up for a fresh start on that same final Monday in August. The play will be "A Stranger in New York." Mr. Blumenthal asserts that his list of visitors for this season makes him proud. It does contain the most artistic as well as the most prosperous of the stars and companies, including the stocks from the Lyceum, Empire, and Daly's.

Sam T. Jack's will have its women ready for a resumption of audactious display in burlesque, vaudeville, and living pictures on the same date.

At the Garrick, where William Harris is the business material to the starts to be presented.

as and ate.

At the Garrick, where William Harris is the business manager, the opening will occur a week from next Tuesday night. Charles Hort's new piece. "A Day and a Night," is being performed for practice in New England, so that its company may come back to New York in good order. Otts Hurlan and William Devere have important roles. The theme is a Jerseyman's visit to New York. The music for the songs has been composed by Stafford Waters. The Garden, which Charles Frohman retains, with A. H. Camby as business manager, will take a week from Wednesday night for its commencement, and will then present "Little Base Robody," a musical piece stamped with Berlin in great poverty.

London approval. Ethel Jackson will make her defeat as the title heroine. She is an American who has been singing for a week at the Savoy. The play injects two ill-bred men and three mustc-hall girls as guests of a staid Scotch family at a country seat. Richard Mansfield will be the ensuing occupant of this stage. Walack's, still owned by Theodore Moss and managed by Charles Burnham, will also begin a wreek from Wednesday night with 'The Medder,' which Augustus Thomas has written for Stuart Robson. The author is cohearsing the company, in which Marie Burroughois the leading actress, and Theodore Hamilton, John E. Kellerd and other competents are members. The lay-out at this theatre includes the Alice Nielson company in a new opera and various other entertainments of an upper grade.

Weber & Fields's will probably swing its doors on that night. The new extravagants by the two Smiths has had several names, but the one to stick is not yet announced. The company will have some new recruits. The managers have leased the stores which separate their theatra from Broadway, but do not intend to eniarge the auditorium yet awhile. The other theatra from Broadway, but do not intend to eniarge the auditorium yet awhile. The other theatra will be reopened only a little later, the Manhattan with 'The Trute, in the Heraid Square with 'The Prench Maid,' the Knickerbocker with De Wolf Hopper in 'The Charlatan,' the Broadway with Prancis Wiscon in 'The Little Corporal,' the Lyceum with Edward H. Sothern in 'The Adventures of Lady Ursula,' the Madison Square under Frohman with a London company in 'A Brase of Partridges,' the Bijou with Sam Bernard in 'The Marquis of Michigan,' the Fifth Avenue with Charles Coghian in 'The Royal Box,' the Lyrie with Viola Allen in 'The Royal Box,' the Lyrie with Viola Allen in 'The Royal Box,' the Lyrie with Viola Allen in 'The Royal Box,' the Lyrie with Viola Allen in 'The Royal Box,' the Lyrie with Viola Allen in 'The Royal Box,' the Lyrie with Viola Allen in 'The Royal Box,' the Lyrie with Viola THEATRICAL AMUSEMENTS. London approval. Ethel Jackson will make her debut as the title heroine. She is an Amer-

There will be a sprinkling of new material to-morrow's vaudeville programmes, but most of it is in the hands of familiar performers. Keith's will have what promises to be novelty in pictorial treatment of Klondike scenes that employs a revolving stage. A new sketch for the Cohans is from the pen o George M. Cohan, one of its players and a proline writer of vaudeville vehicles, and "Tim" Murphy will give imitations of stage celebrities in sketch form. Among the other items will be the vaudeville debut of Anna Teresa Berger, a cornetist, and a continuation of moving war pictures, which turn peaceful

At Proctor's Theatre is promised the first American performance by the seven Towzoon-in Araba. They are lively, after the man ner of swarthy acrobats and gymnasts. "The Elopers," a sketch that includes mimicry of actors, will fall to EdS. Abeles and Helène Lowell, and Mrs. Charles Peters will repeat her characterization of a lowly and comic Irish woman in the one-act play, "The Widow Flaherty." Views of the war between Greece and Turkey and of the contest just closed will be projected from the war-graph, and all the rest will be specialties. First of these will be Frank Bush, with a fresh budget of comic stories. Then come John McWade, a vocalist of operatic experience; A. D. Bobbins, an expert bicycle rider; Julia Cotte, Bryant and Seville

and McCale and Daniels. Besides the war-graph's opportunities for patriotic shouters, there will be at the Pleasure Palace two numbers that are not in the specialty way. One is "A Game of Golf." a faro let with which Beatrice Moreland and Charle M. Seay have already created much laughter and the other is "My Wife's Hero," in which will be Fred Hallen and Molly Fuller. In the latter is a silent participator, a taciturn and unlovely prize fighter, around whom much of the fun hinges, but Mr. Hallen's nimbleness has full play. A specialist who is a newcomer to this house is Catherine Bartho, who is proonally classified as a toe dancer. Also on the list are the Van Aukens, the Murray broth

the list are the Van Aukens, the Murray brothers, Swan and Bambard, O'Bourke and Burnett, the Marimellas, the Knickerbocker trio, and Gilbert Girard.

Foremost at Pastor's will be the specialty of Caron and Herbert, J. J. Sullivan and the Emperors getting favored places in the bill. Also in the roster will be the Donovans, Carrie Webber, Annie Chanee, Charles E. Grapewin, Lillian Greene, Ford and West, Katherine Clare, Caffry's dogs, James Dixon, Kilroy and Britton, Marshall, Mildred Malaunch, and Carrie.

Carrie.

Placed conspicuously this afternoon and evening at the Pleasure Palace will be Frank Bush and McIntyre and Heath, and the Drews and George Evans will be similarly employed at Proctor's Theatre. William Golden on the Grand Republic, Charles B. Ward at the American roof, and Alice Atherton atop the Casino are names that count in the outdoor Sunday shows.

shows.

A new wax figure to be seen to-day at the Eden Musée is that of Lieut. Hobson. It will be Eden Musee is that of Lieut. Hobson. It will be displayed in the group that already include Dewey, Sampson and Schley. Band music and war pictures will be as plentiful here to

and war pictures will be as pientiful here today as on week days.

The coming trip of the Grand Republic may
take the big steamboat off its usual course,
for it is the intention to give its passengers
nightly a good view of such of our returned
war vessels as may be at anchor in bay or harbor. Searchlights will assist in this, and a
strong-lung shouter—possibly some retired
renderer of mother songe—will call out the
names of the boats on which the lights are
cast. Specialists who will context against such
unusual competition are Paul Nicholson, Jr.,
Foreman and West, Elsie Martens, George
Mack, Robert Voight, Elsie Talbot and Ida
Russell.

Negroes will be again to the fore on the roof
stage of Koster & Bial's, for the mixture of
singing, dancing and "cake walking" in which

stage of Aoster & Blars, for the mixture of singing, dancing and "cake walking" in which the Freeman sisters and Cole and Johnson are conspicuous is continued. The roster of specialty folk includes Leona Lewis, the Darling sisters, Williamson and Stone. Conway and Leland, the Clarkes, John Harty, Galando and Edith Craske.

Specialists retained for the American roof are Lizzie Derious Daly, Emma Carus, the Goldens, Clivetts, La Fettic Adelaide, Jess Dandy, Farley and Cameron, Beatrice Goldie, the Witmers, and Annie Burns.

Marguerite Sylvia will be a recruit for the Casino roof forces to-morrow evening. George Fuller Golden, Von Prittwitz Palm, Adelina Roattino, Ernest Hogan, Alma Doerge, Signor Nigrini and Edwin French are some of the others.

## A TABLET TO LORTEING.

## Put Up in the Town in Which as a Child He

Acted and Starved. Albert Lortzing, the composer, whose operas are still highly popular in Germany, has recently been honored by a memorial table placed on the house which he occupied in Coburg in 1813. He was a child then, and it was only during the preparations for the placing of the stone that Lortzing's life in Coburg became familiar to the German people. Lortzing was born in Berlin on the 13th of October, 1801. and was 13 years old when the manager of the theatre in Coburg engaged him to play boys' parts in his company. He played the youthful rôles along with his friend Dueringer. who, after he had gained a reputation in other cities, returned to Coburg and lived there until his death in the town where the very first steps of his profession were taken. Lortzing lived in these early years through all the misery of the itinerant theatrical company to which his parents belonged at the beginning of the century. They had become stagestruck to an extent which made the theatre irresistible to them. They were first amateurs, and then the father, Lortzing, gave up his leather business, and the trio became professional actors, the husband devoting himself to the rôle of the sentimental lover, while the wife appeared in soubrette rôles. Their fate was a hard one. The life of the family in Coburg was one of great hardship and need. There were many times when the table was spread only through the generosity of friends who knew of the necessities of the three. Yet the father had given up a prosperous leather business to become an actor.

All through Lortzing's life, in spite of the success that his operas have won in later years, he was followed by the same poverty that had made his childhood's days in Coburg such a sad memory. When he was dying there was not the money to send for the doctor, who might have helped to prolong his life a few hours. Now his operas are frequently played in most of the German theatres, and if he had received royalities from them there seems to be no reason why he should not have been at least comfortable. Later in life his association with Coburg was renewed for a short time, but in a manner scarcely more pleasant than his carlier connection with it had been. He went there to ascure the place of directow in the orchestra at the Court Theatre, in which years before he had acted as a child. But the attempt failed, just as many before it had. The city has made an attempt, however, to do what it can toward honoring his memory by putting up the tablet on the house in which as a child he lived and nearly starved. His later career as a tenor, an actor, and finally conductor has been all but forgotten in his achievements as a composer, and it is through them that his name lives to-day with credit, also to his gifts as a poet. "Die Biden Schuetzen," "Undine." "Crar and Carpenter." and "Der Waffer Schled" are among the best specimens of German opera comique, and recently the opera house in Berlin, where they are especially liked, gave a Lortzing cyclus with great success. "Undine," revived there last winter in spectacular fashion, was one of the opera that headed the list in the number of performances, although he died in the same fate was a hard one. The life of the family in Coburg was one of great hardship and need

SOME PORMS WORTH READING.

Now from her summer's little space Of rest she comes; smid the press Of life's uncousing strife and str To take again her daily place.

And with her, through the enginin do

That shuts between that land so fats And free and this of toil and care, She brings with her the tender mood The water's ripple soft and low,

The scent of meadow, field and wood. The songs of birds at early morn, The shadows fleet, the clouds that pass. The comfort of the dear green grass, The rustle of the waving corn.

Stray wefts of fairy gomas That float upon the vagrant breeze, The sweet, small tumults in the trees, she brings back to the town with her.

She brings by some rare guileless art-Simple is she and yet most wise-The summer's sunshine in her eyes, The summer's sweetness in her heart. CARLOTTA PERRY

What Reward?

He was a boy most delicately bred, A town boy and his mother's only one; Her fair hands stroked his shapely, curly head, She feared, for his sake, storm, cold, and sur

What had he, then, to do with suffering? to when he heard the country's war-cry ring. What could she say? His eyes were here on fire

A common soldler to the front he went, Youth, health, life, love, hope, fame, all breath, Into one patriotic offering blent,

He flung a gage into the face of Death! And he redeemed his gage where bullets hissed, Tipping the charging column's riving wedge; Or, prison penned, with white lips hunger-kissed, Pain's brimming cup he drank, his country'

beath he defied until death passed him by Taking as surety only sears and youth; Then he came home, nor heaved one backward sigh O'er all he'd given up for land and truth.

common soldier as he went he came. He who gives all, nor sake for even fame,

What is there, more than a hero, such to call? What was he? There were thousands such as he-Men every inch, from crown to tip of toe! For such, O country, what reward shall be?

The gods take not; 'tis theirs but to bestow, and Godlike men—'twee maphood that they threw Into the scale when treason kicked the beam; and manhood is not purchased! Buy the crew To whom high honor is a foolish dream!

This boy and all his noble fellows gave What money buys not, pays not for when given. This market talk dishonors every grave, Like simony that e'en would purchase Heaven.

country cherish lovingly all those in need. But do not offer insult to brave men!

eave the base scramble to the shameless greed Lift high each hero on a pedestal Where honor's sun upon his brows shall shine; so up the future shall their shadows fall.

To teach our children manhood is divine.

When the Troops March By. From the Atlanta Constitution I'd like to be in Washington, beneath the splendid when, with victorious banners, the troops come

marching by!
I'd like to be in Washington and see Old Glory fly
O'er the great and glittering legions when the troo
march by! I'd like to be in Washington that day! I'd like to see The fellows that have worn the wounds in red for you and me! ee the old flag rippling like a rainbow round the O'er the men of Santiago, when the troops march by! I'd like to be in Washington when every legion comes! I know my heart would answer to the beating of the

To see the men who faced the frar—who did not fea Oh, I'd like to join the chorus when the troops march

I'd like to be in Washington—I'd like to see the blades
That were reddened for their country flash from the
old brigades!
Though war may make us weary—though the green
graves make us sigh—
I'd like to about "God bless 'em!" when the troops

A Song of the Fight. From the Atlanta Constitution.

Oh, the glory and the story of the fight!
The dashing of the war steeds in the strife—
The charge and the retreat,
And the flag the winding sheet
Of faces staring starward from the strife—
Lost to life— Lost to life-and the wailing of the mother and the wife!

Oh, the glory and the story of the fight;
The leaving for the battleground of Fais—
With glory for the goal,
Where the cannon thunders roll,
And kieses for the woman at the gate, For the unreturning footsteps, long and latel

III. Oh, the giory and the story of the fight!

Blow, bugies, o'er the flowering meadows
But, when the fight is done,
Wake ye each trampled one
That sought to see the sun of glory glow!
Bugies blow! Bugies blow! But the dead beneath the drooped flags shall not know!

Jim.

From the Baltimore American. I hear the drum roll, rub-a-dub, dub, And the piccolo's shrill refrain; The boys in blue with hearts so true Are marching home again.
I hear the drum, but it beats for me
Despair and grief's tattoo;
I'd be so glad if our only lad—
Our Jim—poor Jim—marched, too!

I hear the tramp, the tramp, tramp, Of the army marching by:
Brave soldiers all, at their country's call
They went to fight and de.
Their task is done, with heads eract
They pass there in review;
Instead of tears I'd give them cheers
If Jim—poor Jim—marched, too!

I hear the clank, the clank, clank, clank,

Of the swords of Captains gay;
But my worn eyes rest on the blood stained crest
Of a hill far, far away.
They left him there where the weeping winds
Sing dirges faint and few—
They re home—God's light! How grand the sight
If Jim—poor Jim—marched, too! GEORGE HOBART.

The Schoolgirl Abroad. From Funch,
Dear girl, who profit as you ought
When scientifically taught
By able teachers.
When on your holidays you go,
Nature to your trained eyes will show
Undreamt-of features. While on some bank of moss or fern Your sister's idle giances turn,

Then idly press on, That self-same spot, by you if seen, Yields to your observation keen An object lesson. You give no vulgar admiration To wallflower, filly or carnation That decis the border: Each flower you skilfully dissect To wrest its secrets and detect Its class and order.

Baside the river bank (poor boy!) Your brother, with a pierile joy That never varies, A primzes plucks—a flower to him— To you, dear child, it is a Prim-ula subgaries.

To you, "sid culpare.

Bo not an incident or eight

But dealer yes turning

But dealer yes turning

Consistent will procure Therefrom occasions will p Of showing off to others you Superior learning

> A Colorado Platform From the Denver Times.

Said the nugget to the cantaloupe, "You're not the greatest thing," And then the jungling resources. All gathered in a ring. The sugget and the cantaloupe, The corn and cats and whest. The climate and the scenety, Also the sugar beet.

The cattle on the hills were there, and every living beast, and all the gorgeous growing fields were daunted not the least. They made the magnet President, and corn he kept the notes, and on the big committees there were fruit and coal and oats.

When order had been brought about The resolutions passed Said Colorado's family Could nover be outdissed. The platform had but just one plank, And that went through in glessessived, that we are always for The real proceperator.

OURSTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1. Was Archbishop Highests any way to blame for the draft rices which took place at the time of the drafting of men for the civil war? 2. Was Archbishop Hughes sent as a representative of the Norther States to England or France, or both, to urge them not to aid the South? If he was not sent for the above reason, what was his mission and how did it

1. No. Those riots were stirred up by Southe emissaries and by certain politicians of the North Archbishop Hughes had no part in them. 3. He was sent with Thurlow Weed and Bishop Mclivaine o Ohio to viett England and France, "to counters the feeling that existed there of hostility to this Go ernment." The Archbishop devoted his attention to France, Dr. McIlvaine looked after England prin

1: How many vessels has the United States pur chased during the past few months? 2. Their name previous to purchase and their names at present 3. Has the United States bought any "first-clas-cruisers"? F. G.

I. A comparison of the lists given in the Navy Racistary for Jan. 1 and July 1, 1808, shows that In January we had 12 first rate ve July, 11 (decrease caused by the loss of the Maine) 16 second rate in January, 18 in July; 42 third rate as against 63; 7 fourth rate, as against 6 (the Yantie ama "unserviceable"); 6 torpedo boats, as aguina 15; 12 tugs then and 12 tugs now. The new shows 38 cruisers and yachts, 83 steamers and col liers, 27 tugs, 15 revenue cutters, 4 lighthouse ten-ders, and 2 Fish Commission boats. All of these but the Harvard, Yale, St. Louis and St. Paul have been bought. 2. We haven't time or space to answer this

A Cuben friend writes regarding the symbolism A Cuben frame writes regarding the symposium or the Cuben flag: "The three blue stripes show the three departments, East, Central and West. The red triangle represents, with the star, that Cube is the key of the Maxican Gulf."

We doubt this explanation, as it isn't compl What do the white stripes indicate?

To what extent do men who become prominent or great among their fellow men have decided conscionaness thereof while yet young and checure? For instance, did men like Napoleon, Daniel Webster, Lincoln, Grant, A. T. Slewart, great merchants, bankers, discoverers (such of humble origin), Blamarck, Gambetta, &c., have any idea, promptings, or illusions of prominence later achieved at the time, say, of their eighteenth year, or were their minds (or are they of such yet to come) as much a blank as to the features stated as those of the general lot of human beings of the same age and of fair average intelligence? C. R.

We think that most of the cases in which fammen are said—after they have acquired fame—it have had premonitions of greatness while they were yet young, are invented afterward.

Flease give me the formula of the enfety match, am aware of the ingredients, but not the exact fi mula and how applied. Also, are the old-fashion sulphur matches made from sulphur alone?

Safety matches are tipped with a mixture of ant mony sulphide, potassium chloride and powdere glass; the box on which they are struck is coated with amorphous phosphorus and powdered glass Each maker has his own formula. Old-fashioned sulphur matches are tipped with saltpetre or potas-sium chlorate, phosphorus, red lead and give or some similar composition. The give binds the com-

ponent parts together. Please give the poem "The Under Dog in the The "Under Dog in the Fight" was published 1877, in a collection of poems written by David Barker, the name of which we do not know. The volume was printed in Bangor, Me. Here is th

I know that the world, that the great, big world, From the peasant up to the king. Has a different tale from the tale I tell And a different zong to sing.

But for me—and I care not a single fig If they say I am wrong or right— I shall always go in for the weaker dog, For the under dog in the fight.

I know that the world, that the greet, big world, Will never a moment stop To see which dog may be in the fault, But will shout for the dog on top.

But for me, I shall never pause to ask Which dog may be in the right, For mp heart will best, while it bests at all, For the under dog in the fight.

Perchance what I've said I had better not said, Or 'twere better I'd said it incog; But, with heart and with glass filled chock to the Here's luck to the underdog.

Will you kindly inform a number of your readers where the title "Old Glory" as applied to our flag priginated? The name "Old Glory" does not belong to our american flag, though Dr. Brewer, the English and quarian, gives it as ascribed to it, and of cours the more recent cyclopedias of names, &c., follow Brewer. The title seems really to belong to the British flag. When it was given to our flag we do not know.

What books will give me the best information bout the different South American republics from a ommercial standpoint? W. J. L. The Rureau of the American Republics at Washing ton publishes such books. Write to the Director for

lists and prices. Russell A Alger is at present Secretary of War. I. Kindly inform me of what body of troops he was in command. 2. Were there any charges pending against him during the war of the rebellion?

1. Mr. Alger was Colonel of the Fifth Michigan Cavalry from Feb. 28, 1868, to Sept. 20, 1864, hav ing previously been Captain and Major of the Second Michigan Cavalry, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixth Michigan Cavalry. He was present at sixty-six battles and akirmishes. 2. We do not find that charges were preferred against him, but Gen. Sherileave for having taken a detail on court-martial duty in Washington without notifying him, although th General had refused his application for leave of ab sence. What the result was we do not know. Col. Alger was discharged honorably when he left the army, and got the usual brevets on June 11, 1865.

1. Will you please state the cause of the Guif Stream, its current, color, and heat? 2. Also, why the tide is so great in the Bay of Fundy? 3. What the difference is in the bay and along the coast of the open sea? Also tide in English Channel? W. E. B.

1. The origin of the Gulf Stream is said to be "due to the reaction of the atmospheric upon the oceanic circulation; that is, it is caused by the winds and modified by the form of the continental, shores and the differences of rotational diameter of the earth between the equator and the poles." 2. entrance to the bay is so narrow, and the bay itself is long and narrow; the tide cannot spread out, but must pile itself up. 8. The tide in the bay rises about sixty feet, and has been known to rise seventy feet. The tide on the open seashore is about twelve feet. 4. At St. Malo, on the French coast of the Eng-lish Channel, the tide rises fifty feet sometimes.

I. In an argument I stated that during the late war in this country, either in '61 or '62, an American ship of war, Federal, came info and rémained for a short time in Queenstown harbor, Ireland, Can you let me know her name? I am flatly contradicted, because the circumstance is not mentioned in any history of the war. 2. Were there more than two Confederate warships at large roving about destroying United States commercial ships? 3. According to strict neutrality laws, was not the British mall steamer Treat liable to seizure for carrying contraband of war—the two rold-loumnissioners who were in business connected with the war against the State to which the detaining warship belonged? 4. How many States are now in the Union? What is the last one admitted and when was it admitted? J. N. C.

 The Rearsarge was in Queenstown harbor, Ire-land, Nov. 3, 4, and 5, 1868.
 There were ten: the land, Nov. 3, 4, and 5, 1863. 2, 1882 below. Alabama, Sumter, Shenandoah, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Sumter, Shenandoah, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Stonewall, Olustee, Rap-Tallahassee, Chickamauga, Stonewall, Olustee, Ray was Utah, which came in on Jan. 4, 1896.

Please state the name and location of the island at the entrance to the Guif of Mexico that is held by the English. It is a very small one, but I believe they maintain a lighthouse there, and it has value as a strategical base. M. D. Probably you mean North Elbow Key, in 23° 56'

Please state the weight of one cubic foot of air, at Please state the weight of one cubic foot of air, as sea level, and average barometric pressure; also of one cubic foot of hydrogen gas under same conditions, showing by the difference the supporting balloon power per cubic foot. Please state the weight, averagely or approximately, of a balloon of 14,000 cubic feet, with car. Please state what reduction in volume of the gas is effected by the pressure in the steel tubes, used as portable gas reservoirs, and the rate of bound pressure per inch to effect such reduction in volume.

A cubic foot of air at ordinary pressure at the sea

A cubic foot of air at ordinary pressure at the sea level weighs 535.68 grains; a cubic foot of hydrogen gas weighs 36.97 grains. The hydrogen gas in a balloon of 14,000 cubic feet of contents would weigh about seventy-four pounds, and would have a lifting power of two pounds for each thirty cubic feet, say of about 900 pounds. The weight of the balloon and basket would be reduced to the lowest practicable amount; we have no idea what it would be. The gas is carried under a pressure of about seven atmos-pheres, 210 pounds; it is compressed to one-seventh of its usual volume.

O. L.-From Cape Verde Islands to Manila, by way of the Horn, is about 12,000 miles. W. A. W.-The Zagros Mountains are in Asia, be-

tween Persia and the pashalic of Bagdad. Es-Cadel.-You can get the "roll of honor" of Nor-

wich University from the Bev. A. D. Brown, President. Hawarden Castle in in Flinishire, Wales, not

POLISTCAL NOTES.

The three States to hold elections in September are Arkansse, Vermont and Maine. All three elect Gov-ernors. The election in Arkansse is on the 5th, in Vermont on the 6th and in Maine on the 12th.

The expenditures of the New York Fire Departs for the borough of Queens outside of Long Island City are inconsiderable. These are the sums for 1898 allowed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the fire departments of the various towns and villages in Queens borough: Newtown, 85,000; Rocksway Beach, 85,000; Far Bocksway, \$2,000; Bichmond Hill, \$1,500; Jamaica, \$1,200 Flushing, \$1,000; College Point, \$650; Hollis, \$6 and Whitestone, \$500.

The next examination for Custom House weight will be held in October, and in anticipation a numbe of applicants for appointment in the Federal service are brushing up their knowlege of foreign lands and languages, trade terms, weights, measures and geometry. The United States will soon begin to an American Costom House.

Montana is the only State in the country having Populist Governor who will held over in office after Populist Governors, but in five there are elections in essors. The term of th November for their successors, "Governor of Montana is four years."

The colored Democrats in this city are again active in anticipation of an election for Governor. Their present headquarters are in the Seventeenth Assem

The annual election notice has made its appear ance in States Island (Richmond county), where the only county and district officers to be elected are a District Attorney to succeed George M. Pinney, J. (Bep.), and a member of the Assembly in place of Charles J. Kuhlman (Dem.), Mr. Finney is not

In the various obituaries published so death of the late James O. Brodhead of St. Louis, former American Minister to the republic of Swit-zerland, there was uniform admission of the fact that in the year 1876 Col. Brodhead was one of the cand dates for the Democratic nomination for Presiden of the United States, and that he was the favorite candidate of the Missouri delegation, the Nationa Convention of that year being held in the city of St Louis, Col. Brodhead was the home candidate. He was the favorite of the convention city, and the thirty votes of Missouri were thus divided: Brodhead, 19: Thomas A. Hendricks (nominate for Vice-President at that convention), 7; Samuel : Tilden (the candidate for President), 2; and William Allen of Ohio, 2. There were seven candidates for the Presidential nomination in the St. Louis Conven-tion of 1876, and the only survivor of the number is Thomas F. Bayard. He was the favorite of tw States, Delaware and Georgia. The Brodhead dele gates afterward supported Mr. Tilden, who was non the convention.

The Democrate of Wyoming, where there is a Stat ection this year for Governor, Secretary of State Auditor, and Treasurer, have put in nomination fo Severnor Horace C. Alger, who will be indersed the silver Republicans. The platform adopted by the Democrats indorses the Chicago platform, an over which the American flag floats. The term of the Governor of Wyoming is four years. In the of 1894 the present Republican Governo received 10,000 votes, his Democratic antagonic then there have been some defections among the silver Republicans, who have received the sation for Auditor in this year's fusion. In 1896 Bryan, as the fusion candidate, carried Wyom ing by a plurality of 583 votes. The State is naturall close and may be close again this year.

A resolution will soon be introduced in the Munici pal Assembly to have oil portraits painted of forme

roboration of it, that the Liberry Bell Democrats, ac called, the 16 to 1 silver Democrats, are numer enough in the newly created Nassau county to man county to pre clude the success of the regular Democratic candi dates unless there is a general harmonizing of Den crats. The new county has heretofore been gene ally regarded as safely Republican. Meanwhile another element of local dissatisfaction has entered into the political situ: ion in Nassau, due to a failur among its citizens to agree upon a county seat. Recently there was held at Allen's Hall, Mineola, neeting for the purpose of perfecting plans for bringing about the designation of Min county seat. The other places that want this honor are Hicksville and Hempstead. The population of Mineola is 650, of Hicksville 2,000 and of Hemp-

Town Topics was one of the naners designated b the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the publication of the advertisement of the recent sale of ity bonds. The President of the Board of Aldermen Corporation Counsel and the Comptroller were the three officials voting for its selection. The Mayo

did not vote. Since the success of the Democrats at the recent State election in Alabama there has been a revival of the agitation for an amendment to the Constitution of that commonwealth, similar in character to the ones adopted in South Carolina, Louisiana and Mis sissippt, and designed to exclude, so far as the Federal Constitution permits, colored citizens from the right of suffrage. By the last Federal census there were 680,000 colored inhabitants of Alabama and only 15,000 foreign-born residents.

The Democrats of Texas, who held their convention this year in the city of Galveston, which usually inclines toward the Republican party, have aclected as their standard bearer Joseph D. Sayers of Bastrop who represented the Ninth Texas district in the For ty-fifth Congress. It is the capital district of the Lone Star State, including within its boundaries Austin, the Texas capital, and is overwhelmingly Demo emitic. Candidate Sayers is a native of Mississipp He served in the Confederate Army. He was member of the Texas State Senate twenty five years ago, was afterward Lieutenant-Gor ernor, and has been a member of seven Congresses consecutively, always representing the capital district. There is again talk of a fusion in Texas this year on the Governorship between the Middle-ofthe Road Populists and the Republicans, who ap pear at the polls in considerable numbers only a Presidential elections. In 1896, on a like combina tion, the combined Republican and Middle-of-th Road Populist vote of Texas was 234,000, though the McKinley electoral ticket in the same year, at the same election, received 167,000.

The Democrats of the State of Pennsylvania are unning for Lieutenant-Governor this year William H. Sowden of Allentown, a veritable Pennsylvania that State from the Palatinate, and have preserved for nearly two centuries the idiomatic language of their former German home, with such accretions of English as to make their conversation almost incom prehensible to Germans unfamiliar with the Palatin-ate dialect. The Pennsylvania Germans are mostly in the northeastern portion of the State and the ote the Democratic ticket almost undeviatingly. It was a Pennsylvania Dutchman who enlisted in the civil war, and, being asked by the recruiting officer from what European country he came, answered: 'Pergs goundy, Bennsylvania."

LASSOED A BIG PORPOISE.

Its Sociability Makes Sport for the Castle's Crew on a Bun Down the Sound.

New London, Conn., Aug. 20.—For several weeks Long Island Sound has been well populated with porpoises, or "puffing pigs" as the sailors call them, and the odd-looking fish which always attract attention by their graceful antics in the sea have been caught in numbers in various ways—speared with swordfish harpoons, entangled in fish pounds and overtaken when helplessly stranded on shelving sand beaches. The oddest capture in this sand beaches. The oddest capture in this line reported this season was the lassoning of a porpoise off Faulkner's Island by the crew of the tug Castle, employed by the United States Engineer Corps and stationed at this city. The Castle was on her way from New Haven to New London when a shoal of porpoises was encountered, and one of them, a big fellow weighing 250 pounds, began playing about the vessel after the manner peculiar to these fish. So close did the porpoise shoot alongside that a new stiff heaving line was hastily made into a running bowline and then thrown as a tasso at the fish as it came out of the water with the rolling motion characteristic of these creatures.

the water with the rolling motion characteristic of these creatures.

The bowline pulled tightly about the fish's body, and then slipped down to its tail. There the rope held fast, and the porpoise was then pulled aboard by the combined efforts of the crew. When the fish was finally landed on the Castle's deck it created such a disturbance that an axe hal to be used to quiet it. The porpoise was brought here and is being exhibited to admiring crowds at the Castle's wharf. It is fully nine feet long. Capt. Albert Earle, the joily skipper of the Castle, who vouches for the truth of the story of the lassoing of the fish, is one of the best known yacht captains and steam vessel handlers in the Sound.

APRO-AMERICAN NOTES.

The New Orleans Dolly Item is one S over which has travelled a long way from the day of slavery. In rebuiing the Daily States for an exhibition of race prejudice the Rem says: "The at tack of the Sintes on the negro soldiers is victous and unpardonable. There is no more intrepid or hardy fighter to be found than this same much-abused de scendant of Ham. He has a dogged persistence and a determination to conquer which triumph over all obstacles. He is aware of his social inferiority withal, and never seeks to attain positions of emi nence to which his valor and spirit of daring do no entitle him. The States presents one of the mos rabid cases of negrophobia extant. It should see an immediate cure." If all the leading daily news papers of the South would take a like broad and generous position the race question would cease to be a disturbing element.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church has h gun active mission work in Cubs, with the Rev Henry Charles Clifford Astwood as superintendent Mr. Astwood has already invaded the field, armed with letters of introduction to Gen. Gomes, Gen Garcia and other influential Cubans. He has had very checkered career. He was born in San Do mingo and understands Spanish better than Eng He went to Louisiana in the reconstruction period and became editor of Gov. Pinchback's news paper, the Louisianian, which cut a lot of ice in th colition of the State at that time. After the collapse of the reconstruction card house he was appointed. Consul to San Domingo and served as such about eight years. After his removal he returned to th United States and tried to establish a newspaper active work of the ministry and was stat Bryn Mawr, Pa., where, in addition to his church work, he published the Defender. He understand the Spanish West Indian character and may make uccess of his missionary work in Oubs.

The Florida Evangelist does not like the conduct the soldiers stationed at Jacksonville, and gives the following reasons: "The negroes of this city have shown nothing but the most kindly feeling toward the soldiers who are encamped here, and yet man of them have done all in their power to injure, as noy, and outrage the negroes. This despicable con duct has been, we are glad to say, confined almost entirely to soldiers, or rather ruffians, from Souther regiments, and has been frowned upon by the Northern and Western regiments and the gentlements in the Southern regiments. We would remind thos cowards and ruffians among the Southern soldiers here who delight in insulting negro women and picking 'fusers' with negro men and boys, that their cowardly behavior is condemned by their comrades from the North and West. The tens of thousands of Northern and Western men who are in the army in the South have their eyes and ears open. They forming opinions of the boasted chivalry, charac civilization, and sense of justice of the South. The are writing down and writing home all that they see and hear. And when they return to their home throughout the North and West they will give their opinion of the South, and it will do the good." Afro-American newspapers in the South are full of similar complaints

Savannah, Ga., is to have a hospital and training chool named after Dr. C. McKane, who will be chief of the medical and surgical staff, which will include eight practicing physicians. The officers are, be-sides the staff: The Rev. J. B. Maxwell, President; A. J. Tucker, Vice-President; J. H. Johnson, Treasur

J. R. Clifford, editor of the Martinsburg, W. Va Pioneer Press, is a candidate for the Republican nom ination in the Second Congress district, and thinks his chances are good. Mr. Clifford is a lawyer and a very bright editor, and of such successful Congre

The Washington Bes thinks Massachusetts is one of the best States in the Union, and commends the determined and successful stand the Colonel of the Sixth Begiment took against separating Company L from its comrades because the men are Afro-Amer ans. The old Bay State has a very bright and consistent record against color prejudice and for the sympathy and substantial support it has given th Afro-American race in its effort to rise.

A Richmond man advertises that he has discovered "a black skin remover." "This preparation," he says, "will turn the skin of a black person four or five shades whiter and that of a mulatto perfectly white." Now somebody should discover a remed that will turn white people black. It is announced that the President has appoint

. R. Wright, President of the Georgia Industrial College at College, Ga., to be a paymaster with the rank of Major." Mr. Wright was an original McKinley man and wanted to go to the St. Louis Convention a one of Georgia's big four, but he was not on Chair tion and carried a contesting delegation to St. Louis where Chairman Hanna promptly stuck a knife into it. Mr. Wright wanted to be Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, and when he missed that he figured on the Registership of the Treasury, but the good thing went to the late ex-Senator B. K. Bruce of Mississippi. He then lost hope of getting anythin and must have been much surprised when the paymastership reached him. He now shares honor

with J. R. Lynch. The Waycross (Ga.) Fair Association has estab fering premiums for agricultural and other exhibits which it is hoped will induce Afro-Americans to make a good display. Way cross is one of the growing towns in the South, and as a railroad centre between Jacksonville and Savannah it has a bright future.

The Savannah Tribune says: "In 1893 the colored chool population of Georgia was 289,931; this year it is 316,560, an increase of 26,629. In 1893 the increase of 21,648. This shows that in five years the colored children have increased 4,980 more than the whites. While this increase has been made in numbers there has been no commensurate increase in school facilities. In Chatham county, or Savannah, only a small building was added, which is insufficient for the large number of children that canno gain admission

The Houston, Tex., Fan says: "The need of refined amusements among our people is not realized as it should be. The regulation grand raily, grand picnic and grand festivals are often little short of demoralixing in their nature."

The State Teachers' Association of South Carolin. been organized with a membership of nearly two hundred, representing three-fourths of the counties and all the Afro-American colleges and universities in the State. The following officers were elected: President Prof. W. M. Gilbert of the State College; Vice-Presidents, Prof. William Coleman of Benedict College, Miss E. C. Bomar of Spartanaburg, Prof. J. L. Cain of Mariboro, Miss A. 1 Townsend of Claffin University; Secretary, the Rev. J. R. Wilson of Benedict College: Treasurer, the Rev

W. D. Chap palle of Allen University. The Twelfth Baptist Church of Boston, ignoring the existence of the West Point Military Academy, has adopted a resolution requesting the President "to institute a free military school in which to edu ate colored soldiers for the duties of commissione officers." Another exhibition, and in an unexpected quarter, of the "forty acres and a mule" The West Point Military Academy is sufficient to educate all the officers the nation needs and color will not always be one of the chief obstacles to entering it.

Much discussion has been provoked in Afro American religious newspapers, of which there are a large number, by the election of the Rev. Mar-Small to be a deacon in the Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church, but she is taking no part in it.

The Baltimore Afro-American thinks that the large number of Afro-Americana in the city jail and peni-tentiary is alarming and out of all proportion to the population of Maryland. It says: "Out of 125 women in the city jail 103 of them are colored, or over four-fifths. Of the males, 325 are white and 437 are colored. According to Wardens Bailey and Weyler, the largest number of criminals come into the prisons for largeny or crimes against property, poverty in most cases being the cause. This, how ever, is not the case altogether with neuro criminals. They say the negro seeks crime deliberately. Now, if all this be true, what is the cause and where lies the remody? We had as well look this matter squarely in the face and find out how much truth there is in it and seek to find a remedy for it." This is the cor-

Stansbury Boyce runs three dry goods stores in and about Jacksonville, Fla. The Afre-Americans of Ocala, Fla., have a big co-operative store and a bank and are said to own one-third of the city. At Eatonville, Fla., the Mayor, City Council and Marshal are said to be Afro-Americans. Sweetwater is said to be their paradise. There they have the municipal offices and own a railroad and a lot of other things. Thomas Wallace Swarn has begun the publication

of the Messenger at Philadelphia and will "wage re-lentless warfare upon the rotton political conditions which make the negro in Pennsylvania politics ten thousand times worse than a chattel."

NOTES ON SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

An unusual instance of mountain railway constrution, which at the present time is being carried on with remarkable rapidity, is the line from Scheidege, Switzerland, round the great glacier of the Eiger, past the Mönch, up to the very topmost point nearly of the Jungfrau, the height of the sintion near the summit being 18,068 feet above the sea, and this is justly considered one of the most notable of modern engineer-the achievements. During the past season travel summit being 18,668 feet above the level of ing achievements. During the past sesson travel has been practicable from Interlaken to Scheidegg by rack railways already in operation, one of thes leaving the adhesion road at Zurel Lutschinen, the other at Lauterbrunnen. The new railway will whom completed take passengers 7,000 feet above Rehei-degg. The locometives are to have cogwheels fitted into a rack, the openings in which correspond to the teeth of the wheels, the rack being placed betern. The motive power is to be supplied by elec-tricity, while the tunnels and galleries will be light-ed [throughout by incandescent electric lamps. It is expected that the line will be in operation to the tep

Photographers will probably not be slow to avail Protographers will protectly not be slow to avail themselves of the new form of actinograph which, without mention of the inventor's name or residence, has recently been described, and which is claimed to possess the advantage of great portability, and allows the use of interchangeable light scales for all latitudes. The light scale is in the form of a card, having on its back a table of factors, which slide in grooves at the back of the boxwood plaque upon which the data necessary for calculating the expos-ure are engraved. There are four scales, correspondure and the speed of the plate. The light is indicated by means of curves for every day in the year and for every hour of the day when it is photographically active. The amount of light, apart from atmospheric inamount of light, spars from atmospheric in-influence is, at any given hour or any given day, fixed, being a function of the sun's altitude. The unit of light is the 1-100 part of the brightest possi-ble diffused daylight when the altitude of the sun is ninety degrees. This is one actinograph degree. The lens scale shows the ratios of apertures to focal length in general use, and the exposure scale indi-cates exposures ranging from 1-20 of a second to one minute. The speed scale is based upon clearly defined limits, filding between this and the exposure des is a smaller slide, upon the upper edge of this being five points, pointing simultaneously to five different times of exposure, and marked "very bright," "bright," "mean," "dull," "very dull," the exposure being selected opposite that point most nearly corresponding with the atmospherie

A new process of clay casting, or porcelain pe-"Thonguss," has been introduced in Ger many, says the Neueste Erfindungen. It seems that cold upon the potter's lathe or pressed into a mould, but is finely ground after careful drying, then melted at a prescribed heat in an electric furnace and poured into a heated, fireproof casting mould. Glazing becomes necessary in most cases, if the walls of the mould age sufficiently smooth, otherwise it is allowed to cool off after the solidification of the cast to a certain emperature, and finally powdered glass is thrown on in a uniform, thin layer. The advantage of the new process, as set forth, consists—acide from a considerably reduced cost—in an almost complete prevention of the unfore shrinking of the mass on cooling; and thus it follows that henceforth instruments of precision and accu vately divided measuring vessels of every descripa still undeveloped process, viz., the admixture of a suitable substance to the melted clay, it is expen to render the cooled mass pliable—malleable—and also to make the operation of a remelting consider ably more difficult.

The peculiar system by which the city of Am sterdam obtains its water supply from the sand dunes bordering the sea is probably not exceeded in of the globe. These dunes are composed of sand blown up from the seashore, their basis also cor some points, and at the sea level layers of compressed peat are frequently found. It is noticeable, too, that these peat layers are never found on the sides of the dunes next the sea. The rainfall in the dunes percolates through the sand and flows landward and seaward, so that the surface is a cone whose apex is the summit of the dune, which, slopnot only is the dune water fresh above sea level, but it is perfectly fresh to a depth of some sixty-six at such depth under the dunes, while the water at the same depth in the immediate neighborhood is salt, goes to prove that either the subsoil must be based on fresh water-the hydraulic pressure of the dune water preventing sea impregnation—or that the water, originally salt, has become freshened by this

A report is made by C. H. Benjamin of Cleveland. of a series of experiments conducted by him to determine the bursting strength of cast iron cylinders. The conclusions considered fairly deducible from these experiments are given as follows: First, that such cylinders of the form ordinarily used for quite as likely to fail by tearing on a circumference as by splitting; second, that by reason of local weak-nesses and distortion the cylinder may fall when the stress, as calculated by the ordinary formula for thin shells, is only about one-third of the strength shows by a test bar; third, that the principal cause of weakness is the sponginess of metal due to uneven cooling, and thus, in order to insure good castings, the flanges should not be materially thicker than the shell, the cylinders should be cast on end and suit able visors provided for the escape of dirt and man.
The internal diameter of the cylinders experimented with and pointing to these conclusious represented three different sizes, six, nine, and twelve inches, their lengths being nearly twice their diameter. The cylinders were also bored in such manner as to insure a practically uniform thickness in each shell, and the flances were faced and counterborn-L.

In an article written for the Lumberman by B. F. Seymour attention is called to the almost unlimited variety of uses of which the red cypress is susceptible, principally for house work, inside and outside For natural beauty of appearance, the red cypress of Louisiana is especially notable, and is extensively used by manufacturers for all descriptions of citerns, tanks, tubs, for brewery, creamery, and similar applications, and for durability and sirength annot be equalled in the case of large railroad tanks Car builders and railroad companies have for g been partial to this material for siding and roofing on box freight cars. It possesses the advantage of taking and holding paint in a degree equal to white pine being also free from pitch or guin. When used for outside work, including bevel siding, porch floors and columns, step planks, gutters, &c., it is more

What is considered a valuable improvement or the ordinary method of scouring yarn is noted favorably in the Boston Commercial Bulletin. For the mer classes of this material the proportions may be, in treating 100 pounds, two pounds of mild potash and three pounds of carbonate of potash. This forms the first bath, and, after it has been treated sufficiently long, it is passed into the second scouring ath, which consists of soft warm water and just the quantity of ammonia to be smelled plainly. After reatment in this second bath the finer yarns are it is always preferable to use carbonate of potash of pearlash instead of carbonate of sods. In scouring with the heavier carpet yarns, a good sods soap made from olive or cottonseed oil or tallow gives very satis actory results at about the rate of two and two and one-half pounds of hard soap, six pounds soda crys tals, two pounds patent alkali of 98 per cent., and fifty gallons of water—treating 100 pounds of yars.

Insurance Against Hail in Iowa The farmers of Iowa are making successful a

system of insurance against hall, a company organized for that purpose at Des Moines nva years ago having now more than 30,000 poncies and more than \$10,000,000 in risks, covering over 2,000,000 acres of farming lands. It has paid in losses \$7,000 in 1883, \$35,000 in 1894, \$81,000 in 1895, \$281,000 in 1896, and \$204,000 in 1897, or a total of \$600,000. The average assessment has been seven cents per aere a year. The concern is mutually cooperative. Members pay a fee of \$2 and two mills on the amount on which insurance is asked, and the association insures its members, their heirs or assigns, against loss or damage by hall to or assigns, against loss or damage by hall to the growing crops to an amount not to exceed \$000 on 1/30 acres according to Government survey. No loss is paid which occurs later than the 20th september. This form of insurance protection against a danger which donstantly menaces Westera farming has been found as satisfactory in practical test, it is said, as the tornado associations of the same region. A farmer whose crops are injured and who does not receive peculiary compensation gets one bushel of the kind of grain destroyed for each 100 bushels raised by the other members of the sooperative company.